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## VISUAL LESSONS

Convincing and Unique Demonstrations Will Be Feature of Meeting

### TWO ACRES OF FLOOR SPACE

Many Activities of Rural Cooperative Work Will Be Shown in Actual Operation—Parcel Post Office Will Be Part of Exhibit at Louisville.

A talk or a lecture may be thought of as a thing of the past, but a demonstration must carry absolute conviction. The demonstrations that will be held in Louisville in the late March, April 7, 8, 9, 10, are sure to attract the attention of the farmers, their friends and neighbors who come to the Conference. A short list of some of these various demonstrations will probably give some idea of the wide scope of this meeting. Men who understand the business will develop real organizations for the handling of (1) Poultry and Eggs; (2) Vegetables and Small Fruits; (3) Farm Products; (4) Dairy Products; (5) Live Stock; (6) Purchase of Farm Requirements; and (7) Cooperative Credit. In these organizations that will be developed, an effort will be made to show exactly how the testing, grading, standardizing and packing of all the various products is done. Directors for shipping, selling, the making of returns and the finding of markets will be made features of these demonstrations.

Besides these cooperative organizations that have just been mentioned the United States Post Office Department has arranged for space in which to equip a complete parcel post department. Instead of its being merely a dummy affair with an exhibit, parcels will be handled and sent out as they are in any great postoffice. Several of the large retail stores of Louisville will send their parcel post packages direct to this office instead of the main postoffice, so that there will be continuous work in handling the mail during the whole time the Army is open for exhibition purposes. In addition to the handling of packages from the city to the country, experts will be present to show anyone how to pack eggs, butter and country produce of every type. Very few people know very much about the parcel post as yet, and this innovation should prove a tremendous advantage to those visiting the Conference.

### THE BANKER-FARMER



B. F. Harris, of Illinois.

It seems rather odd to find on our desk a new magazine with the above heading. It has always seemed to us as if the bankers and the farmers did not know each other as well as they should. In running over this splendid magazine, which is a monthly review of the State Bankers' Association of thirty-seven states, their agricultural committees and the individual banker in agricultural matters, it seems to be most timely. It claims among its items of interest "public welfare, in connection with an effort to obtain and hold successful and permanent agriculture through better farming, marketing, education, roads, rural life and credits."

All the well-to-do folks who meet at the Conference for Farmers and Business Men in Louisville to discuss rural matters during the four days, April 7, 8, 9, 10, will have a chance to hear the editor of "The Banker-Farmer," Mr. B. F. Harris, of Champaign, Ill. He is not only the editor of this strong, clean publication; but he is, also, the very successful vice president of the First National Bank of Champaign and chairman of the Agricultural Commission, which was developed under the auspices of the American Bankers' Association.

**Railroad Rates.**  
The railroad people of the South have been quick to see the tremendous advantage of quickening interest in rural life through the Conference of Farmers and Business Men in Louisville, April 7-10, and have allowed a very low rate, one fare plus 25 cents for the round trip.

## DAIRY

### WINTER CARE OF THE CALF

First Essential Is to Separate Young Animals From Older and Stronger Stock—Need More Feed.

The first essential to calf-raising in the winter is to separate the young animals from the older and stronger stock.

Some farmers, in fact, most of them allow cattle of all shapes and sizes to run together, but where this is done, the larger ones naturally crowd the smaller and weaker members out of the most comfortable parts of the winter quarters—even forcing them to spend the severest portion of the night exposed to the rough elements.

Such a course is unprofitable for two reasons, to say nothing of the suffering to which the helpless calves, with their susceptible constitutions, are subjected.

They will require more feed to keep their bodies warm and offset the detrimental action of the severe cold.

Then, no matter how much they are fed the exposure stunts their whole general system to such an extent that their delicate tissues and organs never will develop as they would if a steady, undisturbed growth had been maintained from the start. An unprofitable dairy or stock animal is thus developed.

Again, the farmer has not the time to watch the cattle and see that the calves get their full share of the feed. Just notice the herd some morning if you are feeding the calves, dairy and stock cattle all together, and you



Triple Calves.

Will observe that the little fellows are getting only a bit now and then as they dodge about among the other cattle. Indeed, they are even very liable to be badly injured besides by some of the larger animals.

Furthermore, even if it were sensible or profitable to allow the calves to run with the other animals, they require more time in which to eat and they will do much better if rationed peculiarly adapted to their needs are given them.

In case one is handling a considerable herd of stock calves they should be placed in separate quarters from the others. Even the lot in which they exercise or have their feed racks for forage, should be arranged so the larger animals will not have access to it.

Individual feed troughs or boxes cannot be furnished in a case like this, but long troughs should be provided, their size being sufficient to permit all the calves to eat without crowding each other, as the larger ones soon acquire the habit of cheating the smaller and weaker ones out of their feed.

Where one is raising only a few calves, especially if they are for the dairy herd, they should be housed as above advised, and in addition they should be trained to the halter. Teach them to stand tied in their stalls and to lead anywhere desired.

## DAIRY NOTES

Milk the cows quietly, quickly and on time.

Provide comfortable quarters for milk cows.

As a rule the best market is your home market.

Give a balanced ration—clean, wholesome and appetizing.

Clean the dairy stable in summer just as regularly as in winter.

Apply intelligent labor to your dairy and watch the income increase.

Oats and pea hay is a nutritious and valuable feed if cut at the right time.

Weed out the unprofitable cows by use of the Babcock test and the scales.

Milk the cows clean every time if you could keep up a uniform flow of milk.

The dairy cow is naturally of a quiet disposition and should be quietly handled.

Sunshine, pure air and clean stables are necessary for successfully managing a dairy.

The market for other stock may fluctuate, but a good milk cow always brings top prices.

The cow disease, tuberculosis, is nothing more than cow consumption. Poor barn ventilation helps it along.

## POULTRY

### DESTROY ALL AILING FOWLS

Disease Generally Attacks Most Susceptible of Flock and They Should Be Killed at Once.

(By M. E. GREGORY.)

Most ailing or diseased chickens or hens had better be killed than doctored. In the first place it is by far the quickest way. Again, it at once does away with any risk from contagion. Moreover a once sick hen, even if she does seem entirely recovered, seldom develops into a first class layer, and second class layers seldom pay.

There is another point, often overlooked. Disease generally attacks the weakest or most susceptible of the flock, and no flock was ever benefited by keeping in it birds of this kind when it is known they are such. It is true that now and then some trivial thing may all an otherwise strong bird, and it would be a mistake to give her no opportunity to recover.

We have had cases of limberneck, bumble foot or slight lameness or cold, that yielded promptly to treatment. A few drops of pain killer or other hot drink seems to work on limberneck even more quickly than on a cold, and opening the swelling and applying some cleansing healing wash has been about all we have ever found necessary for bumble foot.

But, as a rule, ailing hens or chicks, particularly if they persist at all in ailing, we think had better be killed and burned or buried deeply.

### WHY SOME POULTRYMEN FAIL

Lack of Thorough Investigation Before Taking Up Industry Has Been Usual Cause of Failure.

While there is a great profit in raising poultry, failure of special poultry farms is frequently reported.

Lack of proper investigation before going into the enterprise has been the usual cause of lack of success. Then, too, perhaps, bad locations, lack of the necessary amount of capital, careless investment, improper choice of breeds and character of buildings had a great deal to do with the trouble.

Some of the essential features in the successful handling of a poultry farm are the development of the young stock, proper feeding, proper marketing, the right kind of labor, etc. Specialization in poultry is just



A Profitable Type.

as profitable as specialization in any other branch of agriculture. A careful account of expenses and receipts must be kept, so that a check can be made from time to time on the business. Moreover, poultry in small lots are very adaptable to people not in the best of health and particularly to women, who are adapted to the raising of farm fowls.

### GRAIN NEEDED FOR POULTRY

Corn May Be Used as Food to Advantage, but It Must Be Supplemented With Something Else.

Grain is the staple food for poultry, and will be used for that purpose as long as fowls are kept on farms; but grain cannot give good results on grain alone. It is beneficial to them, says the Fruit Grower, and will be at all times relished, but the demand of the hens is such as will call for variety. In the shells of eggs, as well as their composition, are several forms of mineral matter and nitrogen, which can only be partially obtained from grain.

Even grains vary in composition, and when fowls are fed on one kind for a long time, they begin to refuse it, as they may be over supplied with the elements in the food partaken and lack the elements that are best supplied from some other source. For this reason they will accept a change of food, which is of itself an evidence that the best results from hens can only be obtained by a variety of food. Corn and wheat may be used as food with advantage, but it must be given as portion of the ration only, and not made exclusive articles of diet.

### Water for Ducks.

Ducks kept entirely on land must have deep drinking vessels, so they can get their heads under water. Where shallow vessels or troughs are used they gum up about the eyes, become listless, all about, lose their appetites and eventually die.

### Meat Food Lacking.

Feather pulling fowls usually lack meat food.

## Horticultural Advice

### DEFINITE PERIODS TO PRUNE

Popular Subject for Individual Disputes as Practically Every Month Has Its Advocates.

The best time to prune trees has always been a popular subject for individual dispute. Practically every month in the year has its advocates. This fact indicates that there may be some truth in the old, long-remembered rule that the time to prune is when the saw is sharp. At any rate, we may infer that under certain conditions, pruning may be safely done at any time of the year. However, it is best always, even in the care of the home orchard, to have two definite periods during the year in which to prune: once during the dormant season, from November to April, and once in the height of the growing season, along in June.

Both winter and summer pruning have their advocates, but the object to be gained in pruning really should be the determining factor, as the effects of the two is almost opposite. Winter pruning tends to check the growth of fruit buds, and encourages wood growth, including the formation of water sprouts. On the other hand summer pruning promotes the formation of fruit buds, and checks wood growth. Sometimes these results are very marked, but usually are not conspicuous enough to attract attention of the grower.

There is always much more time in the winter to do the work—an important consideration on the general farm. The men also usually do the pruning better, and the brush can be disposed of more easily. There is also time to paint over and care for the wounds caused by the pruning that in early summer the wounds heal better. It is much easier to detect diseased or dead branches, and plant waste growth may be saved.

The physiological effect on the tree may also be much more satisfactory. However, it is not so much a question of when to prune in most of our smaller orchards as it is the one of getting it done at all. While in many cases summer pruning would prove advantageous, yet the problem is to get the orchard owner to first see the advantage of pruning even during the idle winter period, before he can be expected to spend many of the busy summer hours at this work.

### HANDY DEVICE FOR ORCHARD

Implement Invented by Michigan Man for Picking Fruit in Highest and Lowest Limbs.

The Scientific American, in illustrating and describing a device for orchard use, invented by A. H. Gellings of Suttons Bay, Mich., says:

"In this invention the object is to provide a device for picking fruit which will prevent bruising of the fruit. A further object is to provide a device by means of which fruit in



Fruit Picker.

the highest part of the tree may be picked as well as on the lowest. A further object of the inventor is to provide a device which can be manufactured cheaply for accomplishing the above-named results.

### Plan for Flower Beds.

While the flower beds and borders are in full leaf and flower is the time to make plans for next season's garden. Planning now at the end of the season while the mistakes of color, size and nature of plants are before your actual eyes, not the mind's eye. Place your plans on paper and order for fall or spring delivery such seeds and plants as you have decided upon.

**Continue Insect War.**  
Keep up the warfare against the insects for while the fall insect does not do so much damage in the fall, it lays eggs which hatch in the spring. Again, if the rose, for instance, is harassed by insects now it will not make proper growth and ripen for next year's blossoming. Also wood formed in September that is well attacked will give splendid results next year.

**Get Trees True to Name.**  
A good way to get trees and have them true to name is either to plant purchased and raise the seedlings or purchase one-year-old stock and place graft during the winter, using saws from known leading trees.

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## COULD SCARCELY WALK ABOUT

And For Three Summers Mrs. Vincent Was Unable to Attend to Any of Her Housework.

Pleasant Hill, N. C.—"I suffered for three summers," writes Mrs. Walter Vincent, of this town, "and the third and last time, was my worst. I had dreadful nervous headaches and prostration, and was scarcely able to walk about. Could not do any of my housework. I also had dreadful pains in my back and sides and when one of those weak, sinking spells would come on me, I would have to give up and lie down, until it wore off. I was certainly in a dreadful state of health, when I finally decided to try Cardui, the woman's tonic, and I firmly believe I would have died if I hadn't taken it. After I began taking Cardui, I was greatly helped, and all three bottles relieved me entirely. I fattened up, and grew so much stronger in three months, I felt like another person altogether. Cardui is purely vegetable and gentle-acting. Its ingredients have a mild, tonic effect, on the womanly constitution. Cardui makes for increased strength, improves the appetite, tones up the nervous system, and helps to make pale, sallow cheeks, fresh and rosy. Cardui has helped more than a million weak women, during the past 30 years. It will surely do for you, what it has done for them. Try Cardui today. Write for: Chattanooga Medicine Co., Eastern Advertising Dept., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions on your case, and get your bottle. 'Woman's Treatment for Women,' sent in plain wrapper. J. W.

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